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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EXISERS' SEVERE MENTAL STRUGGLE

LETTER TO THE EX-CROWN PRINCE

Berlin, March 26.
The *Deutsche Zeitung* publishes an autograph letter from the ex-Kaiser to the ex-Crown Prince, dated November 9.
It begins: "My dear boy.—After the Court Chamberlain advised that he could no longer guarantee my safety at Main Headquarters and that the troops were no longer trustworthy, I resolved, after a severe mental struggle, to leave the Army which collapsed and go to Holland. I advise you to stick to your post until the conclusion of the Armistice. I hope to see you again in happier times.—Your faithful and deeply afflicted father, Wilhelm."
Thereupon the Crown Prince wrote to Herr Ebert, requesting permission to remain at his post and undertaking to bring the Army headquarters in a well disciplined and orderly manner.
Herr Ebert refused the request, and the Crown Prince, in the course of a lengthy letter to Marshal von Hindenburg justifying his action, said he had decided, with deep emotion, after hard struggles, to go to a neutral country. He pointed out that no renunciation of the Throne was either demanded or made by him.

U. S. GOVERNMENT-OWNED SHIPS.

SALES CONFINED TO AMERICANS.

New York, March 27.
Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, has informed the Marine League that the sale of Government-owned ships will be confined to Americans and transfers to foreign registry will not be permitted. Mr. Hurley advocated the establishment of a Merchant Marine Development Fund, under Government auspices, with a view to affording financial assistance to undeveloped trade routes. He declared that the Government owned 355 steel ocean-going ships with a deadweight tonnage of nearly three-and-a-half millions. The present programme should secure in 1920 a tonnage of 16½ millions.

ALLIED CLAIM ON GERMAN EXPORTS

PROCEEDS DEVOTED TO PAYMENT OF FOOD BILL

Paris, March 28.
The list of commodities which Germany is prohibited from exporting as mentioned on the 25th, comprises war material of all kinds, including warships, also gold, silver and securities.
Exports permitted conditionally include coal, dyestuffs, various products of iron and steel, sugar, window glass, electrical and certain other machinery, and the Allied Government is entitled to purchase these articles and the representatives of the Allies will proceed immediately to Cologne and other places to arrange prices, etc. with the Germans.
Purchases by the Allies must not exceed two-thirds of any of these commodities which Germany has for sale. Germany will be free to export the remaining one-third as she wishes, but the proceeds of all exports will be devoted to the payment of the German food bill.

THE HUNGARIAN BOLSHIEVICS.

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE FOREIGN WORKMEN.

Paris, March 28.
The *Temps* Geneva correspondent states that the Hungarian Soviet Government has issued an appeal to Czech, Serbian and Rumanian workmen, urging them to join the Hungarian movement and overthrow their respective Governments.
The Czech Socialists appear to be firmly resolved to oppose any invasion of Bolshevism in the Czechoslovak Republic. M. Kiofac, Socialist leader and Minister of National Defence in the Czechoslovak Ministry, declared that the Czech Democratic Army would unhesitatingly crush any attempt to establish a Bolshevist regime in Bohemia.

THE RAVAGES OF THE WAR IN BELGIUM.

THE LOSSES AND INDEMNITY.

Brussels, March 28.
In the Chamber it was officially announced that about 6,000 Belgian civilians have died owing to German barbarity. There were nearly 7,000 war orphans, while over 125,000 men were deported. The indemnity claimable is estimated at 900,000,000 francs.
The Minister of Economic Affairs has declared that all damage done will be fully indemnified by the Germans.

GERMANY'S INDEMNITY.

QUESTION TO BE SETTLED RAPIDLY.

Posen, March 28.
Concerning the question of indemnities to be imposed on Germany, it is probable that the Entente will settle the question more rapidly than the question of the Polish frontier.

MEETING PLACE FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ENTENTE TRIBUTE TO NORWAY'S SERVICES.

Paris, March 28.
Colonel House, addressing the Norwegian delegation for the League of Nations, in the course of a historic tribute to Norway's services, said no Neutral had rendered more valuable services to the Entente than Norway, and if Christiania were less awkwardly placed geographically, it would have been suggested as the meeting place for the League of Nations.

QUEEN MARY'S ARMY CORPS.

TO REMAIN IN FORCE AFTER WAR.

London, March 28.
The Army Council has decided to maintain the Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps as part of the post-war Army organisation.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUMANIA AND HUNGARY AT LOGGERHEADS.

HOSTILITIES SAID TO BE DECLARED.

Paris, March 26.
Official circles in Paris have received with great scepticism the reports that the new Hungarian Government has declared hostilities against Rumania.
Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Silesia reports from Vienna urge the necessity of a conference for bringing about an effective peace before Bolshevism gets the upper hand in Austria.—*Havas*.

BOLSHIEVIST CONTAMINATION OF EUROPE.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A SAFEGUARD.

Paris, March 26.
The French Press publish an interesting interview with M. Vaidavoiud, the Transylvanian Minister in the Rumanian Cabinet, expressing the opinion that, for a successful resistance to Bolshevism, it is necessary to strengthen the Polish-Rumanian barrier stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea, thus saving the rest of Europe from contamination.—*Havas*.

LIBERATED POPULATIONS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

NEED TO BE SATISFIED.

Paris, March 26.
M. Millerland, the new French High Commissioner for Alsace-Lorraine, has declared himself armed with full powers to give satisfaction to the needs of the new liberated populations.—*Havas*.

ALLIED TREATIES WITH ENEMY STATES.

ADVANTAGES OF A SINGLE DOCUMENT.

Paris, March 26.
A good authority states that there is a likelihood of the four Treaties with German-Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey being knit into one document, the whole being interwoven into the League of Nations, bringing peace within a shorter period than it would be if taken consecutively.—*Havas*.

DEFINITE STEPS FOR EARLY PEACE.

PEACE COUNCILLORS REDUCED TO FOUR.

Paris, March 26.
The Peace Conference has been reduced to a Council of Four, who are invested with the confidence of their respective nations, and are expected to be taking decisions to meet the imminent peril threatening the world's peace in Russia and Hungary, and to give peace a definite shape quickly.—*Havas*.

BRITISH PROPOSAL TO SINK GERMAN FLEET.

ITS FATE TO BE DECIDED SOON.

Paris, March 24.
The fate of the German Fleet, now interned at Scapa Flow, will be under discussion at Paris in the next few days.
The proposal of the British Admiralty is that the whole fleet should be taken into deep water in the Atlantic and there solemnly sunk.
The French proposal is a division of 74 German vessels among the Allies.—*Havas*.

A CONVENTION OF HEALERS.

FIXED FOR AFTER PEACE.

Paris, March 22.
At a dinner given by the American Chairman of the Committee of Red Cross Society it was announced that a convention of the Red Cross organisation throughout the world would meet at Geneva within 30 days after the declaration of peace.
All the nations would combine to study and find the best scientific methods for preventing and curing all maladies which have decimated mankind.—*Havas*.

"THE TIGER" UP AND DOING.

WHAT HIS ASSAILANT IMBIBED.

Paris, March 22.
His medical attendants state that the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, is now out of danger. M. Clemenceau intends to be soon resuming control of public affairs and to be active in aid of the business of the Peace Conference.
M. Clemenceau assailed his mind appears to have become unbalanced by reading much anarchist and revolutionary propaganda.—*Havas*.

DENMARK AND THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION

REFERRED TO A COMMISSION.

Paris, March 22.
The Danish Minister has stated that the case of Denmark regarding the Schleswig question has been referred to the Commission on Belgian Affairs.—*Havas*.

ALLIES RECOGNISE POLISH GOVERNMENT.

Paris, March 22.
The Allied Associated representatives met at the Quay d'Orsay, M. Pichon (the Foreign Minister) being in the chair. It was decided that, as a result of the session of the Polish Diet at which the powers of the Polish Ministers were confirmed and M. Paderewski acclaimed, the Allies should recognise the Polish Government.—*Havas*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RE-CONSTRUCTION OF BELGIUM.

ALLIES' PROMISE OF FUNDS.

London, March 28.
Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that the estimated Belgian expenditure for the forthcoming year totals £44,000,000 and the revenue £24,000,000. Owing chiefly to the decreased activity of the Public Services the deficit will be covered by an increased income-tax, death duties and beer, alcohol and tobacco taxes.
The Government has also to consider four billions extraordinary war expenses, including the State contribution to the Relief Commission and the indemnities to communes and private individuals. This is to be payable by loan on a guarantee of a German indemnity.
The Belgian Premier recently informed the Chamber of Deputies that the Allies would grant the necessary funds.

POLAND A THORNY QUESTION.

COUNCIL OF FOUR DELIBERATING.

Paris, March 28.
It is semi-officially announced that the Council of Four is continuing its deliberations into the preliminary clauses of the Peace Treaty with Germany. It would appear that its attention is at present concentrated on the questions of the Polish frontier and the left bank of the Rhine.
Regarding the former Council, it is not yet in complete agreement concerning annexation by Poland of the territory inhabited by two to three million Germans.

DEMobilISATION OF BRITISH ARMY.

OVER TWO MILLION MEN ALREADY.

London, March 28.
Since the Armistice 62,000 officers and 2,149,000 men have been demobilised.

ALLIES REQUESTED TO PROVISION ESTHONIA.

Paris, March 28.
The *Temps* says the Council of Foreign Ministers has dealt with the provisioning of Esthonia.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE SHANGHAI DEPORTATIONS.

Shanghai, April 2.
The embarkation of enemy subjects was completed to-day. The *Antiochus* sails to-morrow.
Dr. Gerngross goes but Dr. Blumenstock and Dr. Birt remain.
The American Legation officially denies protecting exempted doctors.

O. B. E.'S PRESENTED AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, April 1.
His Excellency the Governor presented the insignia of the O.B.E. at Government House to-day, before a large and fashionable attendance, to Mrs. Lee Choon Guan and Mrs. Clumeck, who have been prominent in measures for raising war funds.

PURITY CAMPAIGN IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, April 1.
A movement has been launched to ask the ratepayers, at the meeting next week, to authorise an investigation into the vice situation.

THE COMMANDEERED BOATS.

Shanghai, April 1.
It is announced that the Canadian Pacific sailings will continue unchanged at present, only second class and steerage accommodation being taken for troops.

ENEMY SUBJECTS EMBARK.

Shanghai, April 1.
Practically all the enemy subjects have embarked peacefully. The American Legation denies the charge of protecting the exempted German doctors.

LIBEL ACTION WITHDRAWN.

Shanghai, April 1.
Ezra has withdrawn his libel suit against W. L. Merriman, announcing that the official military investigation at Manila exonerates the Ninth Cavalry and himself.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 3.3-15d.

The Weather.

Forecast—rain. Barometer—30.03. Temperature 2 p.m.—66. Humidity 2 p.m.—78.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TEA RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.

London, Mar. 28.
Restrictions on the supply, distribution and prices of tea will be removed on March 24.

ASLEEP ON THE BRIDGE.

OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

In the Marine Court this morning, a Court of Enquiry was held in the case of E. High, second officer of the s.s. Chun Sang, who was charged by C. J. Mattock, master of the vessel, with neglect of duty when the Chun Sang was on a voyage from Singapore to Hongkong, on March 21, by going to sleep on the bridge whilst in charge of the vessel.

The Court was composed of Commander Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, (President), Lieutenant Commander P. K. Kilgour, R.N. (H.M.S. Tamar), Mr. A. J. Hailey, (Master of the s.s. Montague) and Mr. G. Buyers, (Master of the s.s. Kashiwa).

C. J. Mattock, Master of the s.s. Chun Sang stated that he left Singapore at about 5.30 p.m., on March 21; bound for Hongkong at about 8.15 p.m., he went on the bridge. There were a number of fishing boat lights who were blowing their horns loudly, close to. He had to "port" to clear them. The second officer was alone on the bridge in charge of the ship. Complainant found him asleep in a corner of the bridge. Complainant called the Chief officer and the Chief engineer to have a look at him and he continued to sleep soundly until 9.30 p.m., when he saw complainant and started to walk about. The accused had been with complainant for two-and-a-half years and had been constantly drunk during that time, both in port and at sea. A similar case occurred in 1917, when complainant found him fast asleep on the bridge.

Walter Brooker, Chief officer of the Chun Sang stated that he was relieved by the second officer at 8 p.m. on the date in question, who was under the influence of liquor. Witness gave further evidence in corroboration of complainant's statements.

Asked what explanation he had, accused said he had nothing to say.

After deliberation, the President of the Court said that the charge was found proved against the accused, for being asleep whilst in charge of the s.s. Chun Sang on March 21. Taking into consideration the fact that the ship and the lives of all on board were placed in grave danger by the act and that accused had previously been logged for the same offence, accused's certificate would be suspended for two years and that before the certificate could be returned, accused must produce a certificate of sobriety from the master or masters under whom he had served.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW

"Pinkie"—The Parlova
Melrose at Regent Royal—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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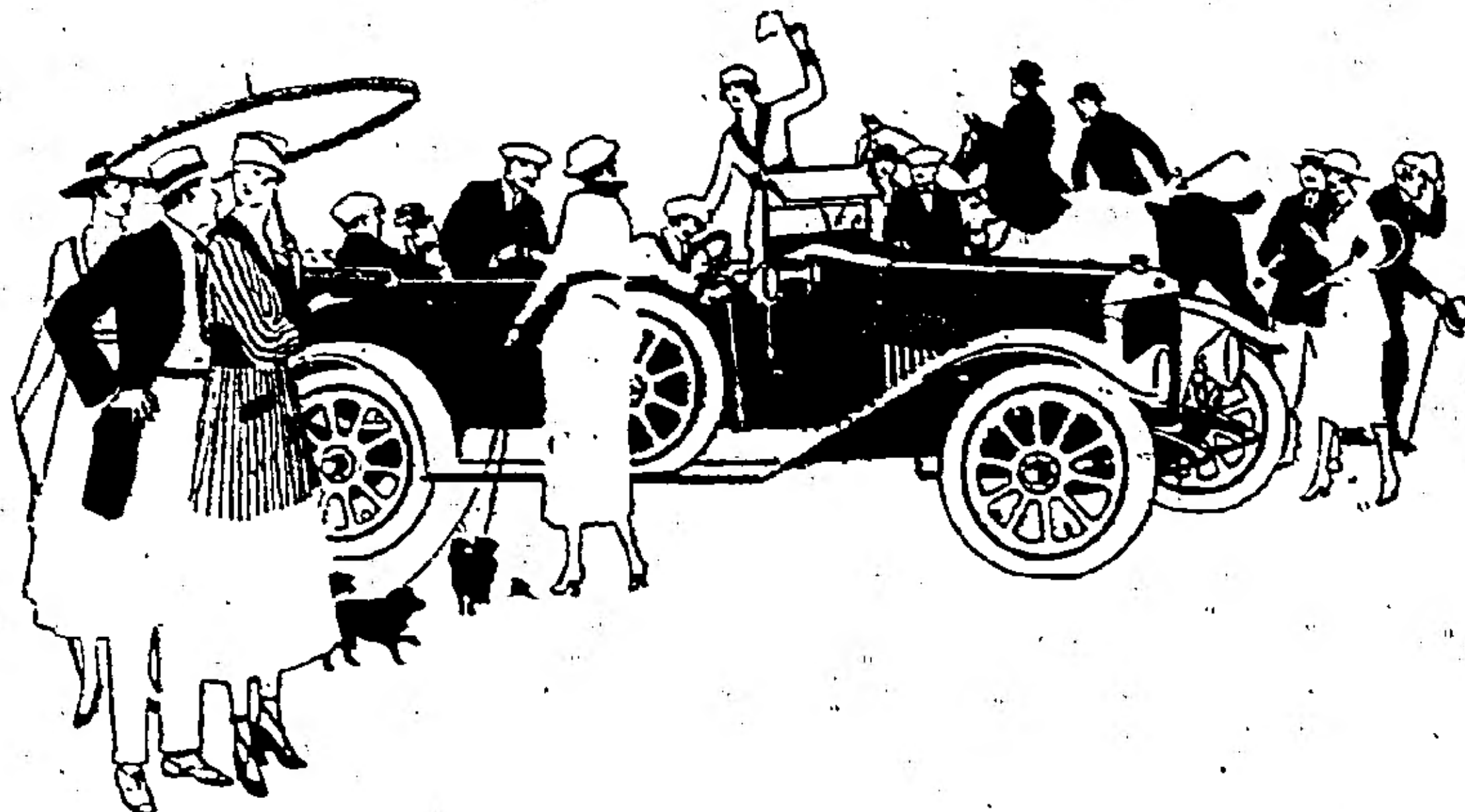
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OUR MANILA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Manila, March 21.

Labour troubles which have been threatening in Manila during the last few weeks, have been practically adjusted, and there is at present no likelihood of a serious labour disturbance. Motormen and conductors of the Manila Electric Railway and Light Company threatened strikes on two occasions and a large number did leave their positions. The Company was able to shift other employees and secure new workers, so that the car services were kept at normal. The tobacco workers of Manila, numbering about 25,000, threatened a strike last week, demanding higher wages, but definitely decided not to leave work when the tobacco manufacturers served notice that any attempt at a strike would be met with a complete lock-out. Workers at a number of hemp bodegas who talked of a strike have also changed their minds in view of the experiences of their fellow-workers in other lines.

The question of employing strike agitators as guardians of the city's law and order has met with a storm of criticism from the Press and public of Manila. Men employed by the Manila Electric Railway Company who stopped work in an attempt to force a general strike and paralyze the city's transportation system, have been accepted by Mayor Lukban and the Chief of Police as city patrolmen, following their summary discharge by the railway Company. Some 25 have already been placed on beats as temporary patrolmen. The Mayor defends his action by claiming that he acted purely as a humanitarian, furnishing men with jobs who would otherwise have gone hungry. Meanwhile ex-strikers are entrusted with helping to enforce the laws in Manila.

Shunning the question of independence, Governor Harrison is reported to have made a plea upon his arrival in New York for closer trade relations between the Philippines and the United States. He held up the islands as a "land of opportunity" for young Americans, where there are plenty of good jobs and where the cost of living is

low. Acting upon his appeal, scores of young men and women have written to Manila asking more definite information on the jobs which are to be had and the salaries which are paid. A bushel of letters was received in the last mail from the United States at the Governor's office here.

Announcement has been made that the British and Foreign Bible Society will retire from the Philippines leaving the islands entirely to the American Bible Society, while the latter will withdraw from Korea, leaving that field entirely to the British organization. The arrangement was agreed to as a matter of economy. Equipment and supplies of the retiring societies will be turned over to the other that remains in its assigned field. The Rev. J. L. McLaughlin is returning to the Philippines to take charge of the Bible work for the American Society.

The Philippines are now in the midst of a sugar boom. Sugar centrals are being built in Negros and Luzon which will have a total capacity of many thousands of pounds of sugar daily. The cost of these various mills, now being organized or constructed, ranges from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 pesos and each has a capacity of from 500 to 1,500 tons per day. Prominent among the new investors in Philippine sugar property is the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, which is building a large central.

A new Bureau of the Philippine Government in charge of dependent children, authorized by the last Legislature, will shortly be organized. It will have charge of the Insular Orphanage and will supervise the education of orphans in useful occupations.

Miss Ruth Law, American aviator, is in Manila for a 10 days' stay. Arrangements are being made for several exhibition flights before she continues her Orient tour to Indo-China, Siam and India.

Advices from the United States indicate a revival of the coconut oil market. Several large sales have lately been reported, one at 10½ cents a pound and the other at 13½ cents.

The Insular Government is proposing a vigorous selling campaign on behalf of Manila cigars in the United States, to counteract the bad effects of several shipments of musty goods which were received by American dealers late in 1918. These shipments contained leaf of the 1917 crop which was generally recognized to be inferior in quality.

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LAND AT £250 PER ACRE.

In connection with the Government scheme for providing small holdings or allotments for the purpose of the settlement of ex-service men on the land, the Bradford Corporation advertised recently for offers of land within the city. About a dozen replies were received, the prices ranging from £60 to £250 per acre. The Government have promised financial assistance to enable retired soldiers and sailors to acquire land for holdings, but the official estimate of the capital required given in a pamphlet issued by the English and Scottish Boards of Agriculture is not less than £12 an acre for an ordinary small holding, including the necessary stock and implements, and in the case of a small fruit or market garden holding a larger amount per acre is necessary. A small holding is defined as 50 acres or less in England or Wales. Taking the lowest Bradford offer, the purchase price would be £3,000. With a loan at 5½ per cent, the rate given in the Government statement, the economic rent would be £165 a year on the land alone. This is regarded as much too high to enable a man to maintain himself and a limited family on a holding, and it is difficult to see, therefore, how the Corporation can inaugurate a scheme that is likely to be attended with success.

FROM THE PULPIT.

EXPECTATIONS.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—
"My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from Him.—Psalm 62:5.

"He looked that it should bring forth grapes, and it brought forth wild grapes."—Isaiah 5:2.
"He shall see of the travail of His soul and shall be satisfied."—Isaiah 53:11.

We have a common saying, "Blessed are they who expect little, for they shall not be disappointed." It may not sound over reverent, but so long as not repeated in the temper of the cynic we may let that pass and take it as embodying a useful lesson which most of us pick up in the course of life. It is well to learn in good time not to expect too much from life, to be moderate in the demands one makes upon one's fellow creatures, in the estimate of what is due to oneself and what one may be able to accomplish, moderate especially in one's feelings of disappointment when life's limitations come to be realised. I certainly do not mean we are to cease to cherish high ideals and to work strenuously for them. But it is wisdom to adjust our expectations in reasonable proportion with the facts and forces we have to deal with. Most of us, perhaps, set out in life with the idea that we will live for the best and hope for it, but continuing in that spirit in spite of inevitable setbacks is another matter. The men and women who persevere notwithstanding the checks sure to be encountered are those who learn, without getting embittered, not to expect too much. Avoid such embitterment at every cost. It is the end of everything, the second death, the paralysis of all noble living. The checks and disappointments are meant to lead us where they lead the writer of this Psalm, who learnt to lift up his eyes to the hills from life's valleys of humiliation, and to look to the God of hope. "My soul wait thou only upon God," he sings, "for my expectation is from Him. He has found many outward props fail and his own hope die down within him, but when he set his high enough his hope was restored. It is not mere paradox, but in a very real sense, the simple truth, that life's glory lies in its incompleteness, that it is fulfilled in its limitations, satisfied in its disappointments. By means of these we come to understand that it is indeed a happy thing not to expect of life what it is not intended to yield nor to look to our fellow-men for what neither they nor ourselves are capable of supplying. The other side of the lesson is to hate and see how gracious the Lord is, and that they that wait on him lack nothing. "Blessed," said our Saviour, "are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." They set their hope high enough, and the hope which is set high enough is one which God does not fail to meet. Let me ask, then, are we acquiring this blessedness as life goes its course? I do not need to ask if we are becoming aware that life at its best is greatly limited, or whether we gain experience of many disappointments in human character and institutions and achievements. We disappoint ourselves, we disappoint one another—all that is outside the sphere of question. The question is are we learning from it all that God is our portion, and nothing less can be? Not are we "retiring from the world" in discouragement or disgust, shutting our hearts against our brethren, disappointing as they are—like ourselves. Rather should we open our hearts to them, the wider; the more certain we become that they alone can never fill out life for us nor we for them, but that they and we together will make nothing of it all except as fellow-citizens of the Kingdom of the Redeemer. Set your expectations no lower than on Christ.

NOTICES.

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He is "able to do exceeding abundantly above all we ask or think." In Him all failures dwells, and those who look for what is, not to be found in Him are looking for that which is not to be had from God. For God gives what is best, and outside the gift of His Son the best is but a second best.

II. Thinking of these human expectations it is brought to mind that there are certain Divine expectations with regard to us men and women which may be realised, on the other hand, may not. It would make a wonderful change in the life of many a man if he could be brought to realise that God cares enough about him to expect anything of him, and to be disappointed if he does not get it.

My second text deals with God's expectations of us men. It is taken from the beautiful poetic parable known as the "Song of the Vineyard":—"My well beloved had a vineyard on a very fruitful hill; and he fenced it, and gathered out the stones thereof, and planted it with choice vine, and he looked that it should bring forth grapes." A reasonable expectation, as all God's expectations are, differing from many of ours. He demands no bricks without straw; He requires no interest without capital; looks for grapes only where He has planted good seed and given careful tillage. But what a disappointment awaits the Heavenly Husbandman: "He looked that it should bring forth grapes, and it brought forth wild grapes." A mad reversion to type. An unaccountable lapse back to the old degenerate stock. How like to much that has been happening ever since. "He looked for judgement, but behold, oppression; for righteousness, but, behold, a cry." Ancient Israel back to its idolatries with all their evil fruits. Civilised nations are to this day subject to recurrent outbreaks of barbarism, selfishness and ferocity. Christianised nations—they cannot certainly be called Christian—laying prodigal offerings on the altars of Mars and Bacchus and Venus. Wild grapes of a truth—rightly is God called the long-suffering in the Bible, which records His experience of their wantonness and theirs of His surprising patience.

Bringing it closer home, there have been wild grapes in all our gardens. The best of us has but poorly repaid the Husbandman's care, scantily justified His faith. Yet His compassions have not failed us, even though year after year He may have come "seeking fruit and finding none." "If you would love mankind you must not expect too much of it"; so runs another of those sayings from our proverbial philosophy which may be kindly or sarcastic according as we use it. Well, who expects so much of us as the Heavenly Father Who made us in His image, the Son of God, Who died for us, the gracious spirit who strives with us?

And who also loves us so much? Our little club-corner proverbs do not go very far in the heavenly places. Outside their range is the saving revelation that God so loved mankind as to send His Son that we might have eternal life, eternal life which means holiness, heavenliness, purity, Christlikeness. That expectation and nothing less is the measure of God's love for men, and men's contempt of it or despair of it the measure of His patience over them. Not that the Lord is under any delusions about us. He knows just what we are and what we are capable of, both ways. Our Saviour had no unreal, exaggerated estimate of the men he gathered round Him or the crowds that hung upon His lips. He threw no sentimental glamour over the outcasts He received into His fold. He "knew what was in man" better than any cynic that ever breathed. Yet he loved men, and in spite of all their frailties and inconsistencies kept on expecting good of them—almost expected some of them into the Kingdom of heaven. He expected Peter and Andrew to leave their nets and follow Him, expected Zaccheus to open his door and welcome Him, expected one man to lend an ass and another an upper room when He had need of them, expected the dying thief to meet him that day in Paradise—and if some more of us ever win through thither it will be more because the Lord believed it of us than for any other reason. Disappointments and all, what miracles the Saviour achieved by assuming that people, often the most unlikely, would rise to his requirements. I think His way must be best after all, and that we do not expect half enough of one another.

The disappointments of reform are a very byword; and it is because we aim only at reform when we should be aiming at redemption, which carries reform in the folds of it. But whilst we may try to content ourselves with little bits of precarious reform there is ever before Christ's eyes a vision of the redemption which He died to accomplish, and short of which He will never be content.

In our third scripture reference the prophet speaks of the Messiah, "He shall see of the travail of His soul and shall be satisfied," and we may be assured that He will not fail nor be discouraged short of that glorious consummation. God over all is blessed for ever, but not with the blessedness of a small expectancy. He hopes for more, works for more, waits and has patience for more than ever enters into the heart of man, despondent, unbelieving, easily discouraged as that is. Let us not fail so far behind our Redeemer in our hopes and efforts and perseverance. Pitch these high, and support them by prayers worthy of God's unsearchable and redeeming love. "Ask great things of God, expect great things from God." Ask, and ye shall receive.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1919.

THE FISCAL PUZZLE.

Notwithstanding the recent statement by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons, we are still left somewhat in doubt as to what the fiscal policy of the Home Government is to be. We know that Imperial Preference is to come into force, and that an Anti-Dumping Bill has been drafted but not yet considered by the Government. As to the general policy to be followed, Mr. Bonar Law does not go further than to say that it will be announced as soon as it is found possible how to carry it out. If the present Administration were distinctly Tory or completely Liberal, we should know what to expect, but as it is a combination of all the parties there is naturally much speculation regarding the eventual pronouncement on the subject. That somebody will have to pocket his pet beliefs, where we have such a politically mixed Cabinet, is obvious. Some effort may be made to arrive at a compromise programme on the fiscal issue, but a thing that is neither fish, flesh nor good red herring is hardly likely to produce the best results. Seeking to please all, it will satisfy none.

We can imagine that Mr. Bonar Law was quite at home when, in replying to the request for a declaration of fiscal policy by the Government, he announced the intention to bring in Imperial Preference, alluded to an Anti-Dumping Bill and spoke of maintaining high wages by keeping out foreign goods which were sold in England far below the price which it would pay our manufacturers to produce. All he would have to do would be to revise some of his utterances made when he took such a prominent part in the Tariff Reform campaign. It would have been far more interesting if Mr. Lloyd George had been in the House and had been required to answer for the Government. So far as this fiscal issue is concerned, the public associate the Premier with the out-and-out Free Trade school, and it would have been rather strange to have heard him upholding the arguments of his erstwhile bitterest opponents. Mr. Bonar Law assured the questioner that Mr. Lloyd George's election declaration would be carried out in letter and spirit. Well, even that declaration is not too clear. In the manifesto jointly issued by the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law it was declared that until the country has returned to normal conditions it would be premature to prescribe a fiscal policy intended for permanence. Fresh taxes, it was asserted, ought not to be imposed on food or the raw materials of industry, but Preference would be given to the Colonies. "It is the intention of the Government," continued the manifesto, "to preserve and sustain, where necessary, key industries in the way which experience and examination may prove to be best adapted for the purpose." A reference to security against unfair competition by the dumping of foreign goods ends the manifesto so far as this fiscal question goes. No-one who has read that statement of policy can be satisfied with it as being in any sense definite or to the point, and therefore it should not be too difficult for the Premier to fulfil his election pledges by dealing with the matter more or less piecemeal. And the Government are still considering "the best permanent system for the country," says Mr. Bonar Law.

On the face of things, there would appear to be a good deal of shuffling going on. The Liberals are in a worse hole than the Unionists, for at any rate they have to agree to some measure of Tariff Reform, whilst the Unionists, even if they cannot get the Government to go "the whole hog," will be able to boast of having secured "something on account." There was a time when Mr. Lloyd George and his supporters told the country that Protection did not necessarily mean higher wages; in those days he used to quote the Tory argument of England being flooded with cheap German goods, produced by low-paid workers. Now the Lloyd George Government has to argue that security against dumping will mean better pay for the British worker. We fear that the Liberals in the Cabinet are in a rather bad way. The question is whether the Premier can keep his Ministers together. Being non-committal will not serve any useful purpose. The public wants definite policies these days. The Premier is not to be envied in the position in which he finds himself. Before very long he may discover that the only way out of his difficulties will be to go to the country once again.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

The resolutions of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley in connection with his scheme for factory and child labour legislation, which were referred to a special sub-committee for consideration, at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, when viewed from a certain standpoint, are rather startling. That it should be necessary for a private individual to start such a campaign in a British Crown Colony in the year of grace 1919, rather suggests that the local Government has been sadly lacking in its duties in this direction. The overcrowding in factories and workshops and the employment of young children in heavy work and in factories, for long shifts, are relics of barbarism which for years have not been tolerated in other parts of the British Empire where the penalties for contravention are such as to constitute an effective deterrent, and it must be written down to Hongkong's shame that such conditions as now exist have been tolerated for so long in the Colony. The general public see very little of the factory conditions, but it does observe every day the conditions of child labour, so much so, indeed, that we have become, to a certain extent, hardened to sights of young boys and girls in the toils of veritable slavery. The sub-committee formed for the purpose of considering as to how legislation can best be applied to local conditions is a good one, and we may be sure that Mr. Bowley, who has been elected chairman of that committee, will do all in his power to bring about a speedy decision so that the matter can be passed on to the Government and legislation introduced.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL.

We are not enamoured of sub-committees of enquiry as a general rule, because in many instances the ultimate results, so far as getting anything done, are nil, but in this case it is difficult to see how such a committee could be altogether dispensed with since local requirements, not conditions, must be considered. But we trust there will not be too much time spent in considering Mr. Alabaster's point as to Occidental and Oriental. That aspect, it appears to us, has very little to do with the matter of actual legislation. We are in a British Crown Colony and whether East or West no right thinking Britisher will seriously contend that conditions such as exist in Hongkong should be allowed to go on for a day longer than is necessary to pass the requisite laws and the organisation of adequate machinery for enforcing such laws. The difficulties of Oriental conditions in regard to such legislation were years ago overcome in India, where child labour is rigidly regulated, so why trouble to go over the old ground again for Hongkong? For, after all is said and done, the conditions existing in, say, Calcutta are very little different from local conditions. Of course local legislation will be objected to by a certain section of the Chinese for it will undoubtedly disorganise things in the beginning, but that is a difficulty that must be swept aside determinedly and it will be easy if we leave the question of Occidental and Oriental out of the reckoning. Mr. Bowley holds that child labour must be better regulated and all right thinking people, both European and Chinese, agree. Those who disagree at first, that is those whose pockets will be touched for perhaps a little while, will, we feel sure, sooner or later, after regulations have been enforced, come to regard Mr. Bowley as a public benefactor.

LUSITANIA MONUMENT.

The French sculptor, M. Georges Dubois, has just finished the model of a monument commemorating the Lusitania incident. It represents a woman kneeling on a piece of wreckage and another holding a baby in outstretched arms appealing to invisible rescuers. The monument will be of bronze, 15ft high, and will be anchored to an enormous float off the Irish coast, near the scene of the tragedy. Prominent Anglo-French personalities approve the plan, which navigators declare practicable.

DAY BY DAY.

BEST MEN ARE SELDOM AFFLICTED WITH FITS OF MELANCHOLY.

Yesterday's health return shows five cases of plague (three fatal), and four of cerebro-spinal meningitis (two fatal). All were Chinese.

"Pinkie" invites all her many admiring friends, who want to see her for the last time, to come to her farewell party to-morrow at 4.30 p.m.

A number of Chinese Chief tenants of various houses, were this morning fined \$5 each for allowing rubbish to be dumped into the streets.

Police Reserve orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.), state that Inspector C. M. S. Alva, having returned from leave, takes charge of No. 3 Platoon as from 31.3.19.

For attempting to export 50 casks of sulphur by the steamer Chung On, a Chinese was to-day fined \$10, or, in default, 14 days' imprisonment, by Mr. R. E. Lindell. The sulphur was confiscated.

In order not to play too soon after "Pinkie and the Fairies," the "Stunts" have decided to postpone the production of "Our Boys" until Saturday, April 12, at 9.15 p.m. Booking opens at Mounties on Saturday, the 5th instant.

Readers are reminded of the dance that takes place at the Police Reserve Club on Saturday next. The arrangements for the comfort of the guests are being carefully carried out, and a most enjoyable evening is anticipated.

Mr. R. T. Nelson, an assistant of the Maritime Customs, has been promoted Acting Deputy Commissioner at Canton to take up the duty of Mr. A. Wilson, who has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Customs since the departure of Mr. Francis A. Carl from Canton.

The Rev. A. T. W. Dowling is leaving Hongkong to-morrow by the s.s. Beirnes.

RIVAL HAWKERS.

Hawkers who occupy neighbouring stalls near their competitors are not only business rivals but are also liable to have their business ruined by the thieving propensities of each other. One hawker invaded the stall of his neighbour, a cigarette hawker, in Cochrane Street, and rifled his cashbox, whilst he was asleep. The cigarette hawker discovered the theft on the following morning, and, suspecting his rival, he repaired to a neighbouring money-changer's shop where he thought the thief would very likely attempt to change the money at the first opportunity. He came upon his rival there in the act of changing a large quantity of copper cents and cash into silver. The thief had an answer ready for the Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindell) when this morning, at the Police Court, he claimed the money to be his, and stated that he was changing the money in order to buy a new licence. He had evidently spent a long time in laboriously counting his haul, for when the question was popped to him by the Magistrate:—"How much do you claim to have?" he replied:—"I have 1,600 cash and 400 copper cents."

Mr. Lindell tried him with another puzzle:—"How do you account for the wrapping paper which the complainant identified as being his?" Defendant:—"I took it from him."

The thief after some time spent in arguing with the Magistrate at length compromised:—"I borrowed it from him."

Mr. Lindell:—"Oh, did you? At the Police Station you stated that you stole the money. Four weeks."

MODERN MODES.



A NEW MODEL WITH UNIQUE JET TRIMMING.

Designs of the Moment by "Sacha."

THE CARE OF FURS.

Furs will last longer and retain their beauty indefinitely if intelligent care is taken of them. To begin with, it does fur no good to get wet. One often hears it said that the animal in its natural state gets wet and the fur is not affected thereby. But in the natural state there is not the oil and other things essential to the dressing of the pelt, which will not mix happily with water. The gloss is marred and a "dead" surface given to the fur that has been overtaken, along with its wearer, in a downpour of rain or snow. Beaver has a tendency to curl and the colour is darkened when it has been wet.

However, as rain is no respecter of time, apparel or persons, it is well to remember that the damp fur coat or muff should never be put near the heat to dry. Shake all the moisture possible from the garment and then hang in a cool place until dry. When dry, the coat may be hung out of doors providing the air is dry and cold and the fur rubbed or brushed upwards. Cold air will sometimes restore the good appearance of a bedraggled looking fur piece when all other means have apparently failed.

The sun and heat are the two enemies of fur. Therefore it is well to put the fur coat, muff and scarf away not later than the middle of April and as much earlier as the temperature will permit. It costs so little to send the things to a good cold storage plant that nowadays it is a much safer and better plan than attempting to care for them oneself. Dyed furs are less liable to attacks from moths than are those in a natural state, but "safety first" suggests that expert care during the moth period is the most economical in the long run.

One very good thing about the furs of to-day lies in the utter absence of fake quality in so far as their names are involved. According to their origin they are frankly called skunk, rabbit, muskrat, Australian opossum, coney, and so on. Not so very long ago all sorts of fancy titles were applied to these same peltries, with the more or less avowed purpose of deceiving the ignorant and unwary. Happily, this has passed. All a woman should know, to begin with, is that there are grades of furs—seal, sable, skunk, raccoon, ermine, etc., the best qualities being, of course, the most expensive.

The quality of the dye and the manner of dressing the pelt has much to do with the selling quality.

DYED PELTRIES ARE MODISH.

Most present-day furs are dyed. There is nothing especially novel about this because from the beginning almost of fur wearing by the modern woman the dye pot has been an ally of the furrier.

For example, nutria, which is naturally a light brownish tone, is now dyed taupe gray. It takes on the suggestion of mouselin, although, of course, it is not as soft or as lustrous.

Then there is squirrel, which is also dyed in the fashionable dark gray shade; or which becomes brown to look like kolinsky. The price asked for the dyed squirrel is less than that which is requested for the original mole or kolinsky. And it wears just as long as one wishes, because furs, like everything else related to women's wear, goes out of fashion and must be renewed at stated intervals.

One may have lynx also dyed gray or it comes in a lovely black, which is the colour we instinctively associate with this lovely, rich fur. As a matter of fact, the natural lynx is a yellowish white, long and glossy but not very beautiful in colour and not very becoming to the average woman. Nevertheless, because of the lack of dyes during the last three or four seasons, it has been something of the fashion to wear lynx in its natural state.

Perhaps, it is in the fox family we find the most wonderful colour metamorphose. It is dyed taupe, gray, various shades of brown, blue, and yellow; and then it is "pointed" to make it look like its aristocratic relative, silver fox.

Wolf has been more used this season than ever before. One reason may be traced to the better processes in dressing and in dyeing. In less honest days women might easily have bought wolf under the impression they were acquiring fox; but nowadays honesty is not only the best policy but it has an educational side which women appreciate and through which the store loses nothing.

So when wolf is dyed gray or brown or black it is called wolf and sold as such. Its prices have been very good during the current season, and it has adorned evening wraps, street coats and has contributed to the fashioning of scarf and muff sets.

Raccoon is a fur that has risen from the humblest ranks and which is held in considerable esteem at present. In its best qualities it is preferred just as skunk; but it is also liked as "skunk" raccoon, which means it has been dyed to resemble the malodorous little animal which is one of the most fashionable and best wearing pelts of this or any other season.

THE COMMANDEERED EMPRESS BOATS.

SITUATION EXPLAINED.

In order to remove any misapprehension in the minds of the public, in regard to the sailing of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' steamers, we have enquired into the matter and learn that the outward schedule from Vancouver to Hongkong will be continued without interruption. As regards the homeward sailings from Hongkong to Vancouver, steamers will sail as nearly as possible on their schedule, and will be available for cargo shipments as usual.

Regarding the rumour that only second class and steerage accommodation for the Company's April and May sailings has been requisitioned for military service, the Company wish to say that their advisers state that all classes of accommodation are affected. Following upon representations made, it is hoped that military requirements will leave available a certain amount of first-class accommodation. The Company's Hongkong offices have communicated with their head office, explaining the urgency of the matter and now await reply.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

MR. ROWLEY'S PROPOSALS.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board, yesterday afternoon, the resolutions of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, in connection with factory legislation and child labour regulations, were referred to a special sub-committee for consideration, on the motion of Mr. Bowley, seconded by Mr. C. G. Alabaster.

Mr. Bowley said that with regard to these motions it had been represented to him that it would be better in the first instance to appoint a sub-committee of the Board to consider the questions raised on items 2 and 3 on the agenda. He quite agreed that that was the best plan, so that they might thrash the matter out before it came before the Board. Therefore he begged to move that the three motions in his name be referred to a sub-committee of the Board.

Hon. Mr. Alabaster, seconding the motion, said it was obvious that it was highly undesirable to go bald-headed at our law and introduce Occidental conditions into an Oriental country without first very carefully considering the different conditions which obtained. Factories at home were mostly factories where all four sides were occupied by wall space, with openings for doors and windows. Here, the smaller factories, — a considerable number of them — were open fronted. The Board ought to have all the information possible before they fixed on any figure as applicable to the local conditions, and therefore he suggested that the committee they appointed should consist of three or four persons well qualified to inform themselves and the Board on the matter, and he would suggest Mr. Bowley as Chairman, both because he had taken an interest in the subject and recently gave them a most entertaining and instructive lecture on it, also because he was acquainted with the corresponding provisions of the English and Colonial and American legislation. He would suggest also that they should have the two Chinese representatives on the Board, Messrs. Chan Kai Ming and S. W. Tso because it would be the Chinese who were most affected by the proposed changes. And he thought also that they should have a lady on the Committee and there was no lady more qualified than the Medical Officer of Health. For these reasons and because he considered that they should not rush into legislation on the subject he seconded the proposal.

The motion on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

"NO RENT" STRIKERS.

About half the tenants of the Government huts at Woodwich, who have decided to pay no more rent until the charge is reduced by 5s. a week, refused payment recently. The proposal to send pickets to accompany the Government collectors however does not seem to have been put into force.

YEE SANG FAT CO.**NEW ARRIVAL
SUMMER PYJAMAS.**

Fine cotton Pyjamas with Fast color Stripes \$3.25 suit.

Best quality Crepe with Fast color Stripes \$3.75 suit.

Best quality Crepe Plain white \$3.75 suit.

Fine muslin with Fast color Stripe \$5.50 to \$6.50 suit.

White Silk & Pongee \$8.50 suit.

SPECIAL VALUE

A NEW LOT OF

AERTEX PYJAMAS

Price \$4.00 to \$5.50 suit.

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Queen's Road, and D'Aguilar Street.

TELEPHONE 1355.

**A JESUIT COLLEGE FOR
HONGKONG.****SUPPOSED PORTUGUESE
GRIEVANCES****IS IT NECESSARY?**

[Hongkong Telegraph Special.]

It would be interesting to compile a list of things that the citizens of this beautiful Colony consider they should have. The War Memorial Scheme has attracted a large number of views which would not only serve to commemorate the war but also ameliorate our condition. Some of these suggestions can be made pegs on which to hang lengthy articles. That is not within the purview of the present article. We are not a satisfied community. In the medley of desires goes up a voice: "Give us a Jesuit College. We want higher and efficient education, cheap."

The Portuguese community say they are smarting under very serious disadvantages. They consider the education that their children are receiving in the schools of the Colony is not sufficient to equip them for the battle of life. This assertion is a somewhat bold one and probably will attract some controversy. We, for our part, would be pleased to see interest engendered in this question. We have a Catholic School in the Colony—the St. Joseph's College—which prepares students up to the Matriculation. Then there is the Hongkong University which imparts courses in Arts, Engineering and Medicine, for those desirous of pursuing any of these professions. We have gone to the trouble of examining the case for the establishment of a Jesuit College. On the subject, a prominent member of the Portuguese community, when interviewed, was good enough to frankly speak his mind.

"What is the need for a Jesuit College when you have a University?"

"The University is too dear for our people. They are not a rich class, as you know very well. The University costs them so much that they cannot send their boys to it. It is stated that sending a boy to the Hongkong University costs nearly \$100 a month. The tuition fee amounts to \$60 and the books, sports and social gatherings, etc., brings the total up to very near \$100."

"Do you think that a Jesuit College would make things better?"

"No doubt about it. It will take time to establish it in Hongkong, but everything depends on the sanction of the Pope. It is a matter entirely for the Pope to decide. Bishop Pozzoni cannot do it."

"Are you experiencing opposition from any quarter in the matter?" asked our representative.

"There is a little opposition from a few Portuguese. The Jesuits, you know, were expelled from Portugal and these gentlemen do not wish to see them

here or in any Portuguese Colony. That's the attitude they take, forgetting that this is a British Colony."

"What's the proportion of Republicans in the local Portuguese community?" asked our representative.

"It is a difficult question to answer as the local Portuguese community have no politics. They realise that politics will not have any effect in this Colony. If we have no voice we cannot have any politics. We only want to see the country get on well, and the political institutions upheld and respected. I believe, however, that if a vote is taken, it will be found that there is an overwhelming majority in favour of the Republican regime."

"What is the number of Portuguese children attending schools in Hongkong?"

"I should think the number attending all the schools to be between 700 to 800."

"How can the new Jesuit College help the boys?"

"The St. Joseph's College is the only Catholic school here. It is intended that children should start in the St. Joseph's School and from there go to the new Jesuit College to complete their studies. Besides the number of Catholics is increasing, and the more Catholic schools there are the better. The new College will satisfy the needs of the Portuguese and the Catholics. One Catholic school is not sufficient for the Catholics. The idea is to give the students a higher education, on a par with the Hongkong University."

"Don't you think the Hongkong University would be against it?"

"No. You must understand that this school that we wish to establish is necessary because we cannot send our children to the University by reason of its cost being so much. There is no question of the efficiency of the education imparted by the Hongkong University. You know most of the Portuguese draw \$200 to \$250 a month and are married. How can they afford to send their children to the University and pay for each son \$100. It is impossible. The Hongkong University is every year sending out a lot of young men with a high education, while the others who do not receive this education must suffer."

"What about the site?" queried the interviewer.

"That has not been decided upon. The most important thing is to get the Pope's sanction, to allow the Jesuits to come here. If they are allowed to come, we will make arrangements for the site. We can always get a site, near or far, and enough support from the community, Catholics and the public."

"What do you think the fees would be if the new College is established?"

"I do not think they will be more than \$15 for day scholars. The Jesuit Fathers require very small salaries because they have very little expenses. The Catholic community are agreeable on the necessity of the school, and we

might possibly enlist the support of other communities also."

"What communities do you expect would support your scheme?"

"In educational matters everyone takes an interest. A Jesuit college should elicit the sympathy of every one. Personally I do not see why the Pope should object. It could be affiliated to the Hongkong University when it is established. We have nothing to say against the St. Joseph's College. It has been of great assistance to the community and the Catholics. We do not wish to compete with the University. We have said very distinctly in the petition to the Pope that the reason for establishing a Jesuit College is because the majority of the Portuguese cannot afford to send their children to the University."

PETITION TO THE POPE

The petition to His Holiness the Pope on the subject is as follows:—

Most Holy Father, We, the undersigned Catholic residents in this British Colony of Hongkong, most humbly render Your Holiness our sincerest homage and filial veneration, and, with the consent and approval of the Venerable Prelate of this Vicariate, come most earnestly to ask the grace of Your Holiness' consent to the establishment of a college in this city under the direction of the Reverend Fathers of the Society of Jesus, recognised throughout the world as the best instructors of the young.

The necessity of a high grade school is daily becoming more pressing in this flourishing and prosperous colony, where many neutral and Protestant schools exist; and where the struggle for existence is very keen; consequently, our children will find it difficult to obtain a footing here and earn their livelihood unless they have been given a careful and sound education in keeping with the requirements of the time.

The necessity for such a school became yet more apparent on the founding of the Hongkong University where, as in the case of all universities, the education accorded its pupils is of a much higher standard than that taught in preparatory schools and colleges. It would not have been necessary to lay this petition before Your Holiness, but for the fact that the great majority of the Catholics in this colony are not in a pecuniary position to send their children to this university, and that they also prefer that their children should be given a complete education in a purely Catholic school.

This request of ours, therefore, is most pertinent, inasmuch as in places where non-Catholic universities exist, high grade Catholic colleges have also been established in order that Catholic children may be accorded an education on a level with that taught in such universities. The want of a similar institution here is keenly felt not only by the Catholic residents in this colony, but also by the Catholics visiting these shores, who readily realise the importance of a sound and thorough education in order to well equip the coming generation for the keen struggle for existence in this, one of the largest ports of the world, with a vast commerce, having commercial houses of world-wide reputation and having besides, a population composed of peoples of all races and creeds.

Our wish and request that the Jesuit Fathers should be the teachers of a higher college for the Catholic children in this colony, is actuated by the fact that they are admittedly the best instructors of the young and that we are convinced our children will receive at their hands an education of a standard at par with that accorded by the Hongkong University to the Protestants, heathens, and others.

Conscious of the love and care which Your Holiness has at all times shown towards your spiritual children, we have the fullest confidence that this request will be favourably considered.

To a community like ours, numbering 5,000 Catholics, the granting of this petition will be one of the greatest acts of grace, which Your Holiness will deign to bestow not only on us but on all the Catholics scattered over the Far East, as they would

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be able to send their children for tuition in Hongkong which could consequently be regarded as the centre of Catholic civilisation in these parts.

We pray, therefore, that Your Holiness will be prompted, by the justness of our desire, to take the necessary measures towards the realisation of our ardent aspirations.

The signatories of this petition are, in a great majority, descendants of the noble and gallant Portuguese nation, which first implanted the Catholic faith and true civilisation in these remote lands, and this, it is respectfully submitted, is an additional reason for Your Holiness to give a favourable consideration to this petition.

Imploping your blessing upon ourselves and our families, and tendering Your Holiness our humble and respectful thanks in anticipation,

We subscribe ourselves,
Your Holiness' Humble and obedient Children in Christ,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1919.

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**TO-DAY'S CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.**

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Peking, April 1.

The arrest by Japanese police in Peking of some Koreans has caused a sensation here. The question of sovereignty by the Japanese action arises.

Owing to shortage of funds for the troops the War and Financial Ministers came to blows at a Cabinet meeting, resulting in the Financial Minister's resignation. It is reported that Shun Chung-hsun has telegraphed to Peking suggesting a change of delegates, both North and South.

Shanghai, April 1. The Diplomatic Corps has notified the Foreign Department that the German section of the Szechuen-Kwangtung-Hankow Railway should be cancelled and that if China wants foreign capital for its construction, the Allies will lend it.

It is rumoured that the Tuan Chi-jui party contemplates forcing the President to change the Yangtze Tschuns.

Two Northern delegates have been impeached by the Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu, for smuggling rice to a certain foreign country via Dairen, under military certificates.

Li Shun, Tschun in Nanking, proposes that the delegates telegraph and ask Peking to send a special Commissioner to Shensi to investigate whether there has been fighting after the armistice mandate, in order to determine publicly who is right and wrong. The delegates have approved this proposal.

VICTORY WAR STAMPS.

The latest novelty for the stamp-collector is the "Victory" stamp. A letter reached the War Stamp Exhibition at 110, Strand, recently from Siam, franked with five Siamese stamps, surcharged "Victory" in English and Siamese characters.

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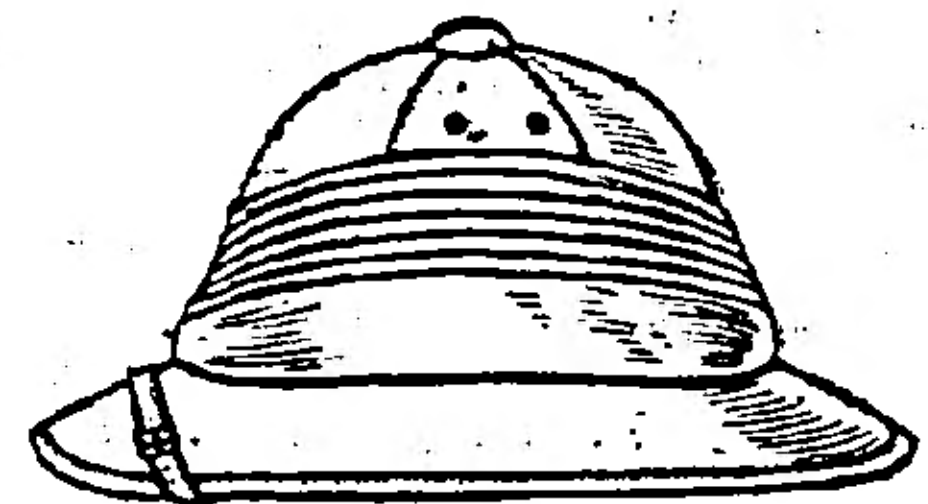
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S.S.	leave Hongkong	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NELLORE	27th April	2nd June	10th June
FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.			
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EMPRESS OF JAPAN	14 May	4 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	29 May	16 June
MONTEAGLE	10 June	4 July
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	25 June	14 July
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	9 July	30 July
EMPRESS OF ASIA	24 July	11 Aug.
MONTEAGLE	15 Aug.	8 Sept.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	21 Aug.	8 Sept.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO-	Aki Maru	(WED., 2nd
HAMA	T. 12,300	Apr. at 11 a.m.
	Kaga M.	(FRI., 4th
	T. 12,350	Apr. at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI & KOBE	Nikko Maru	(TUES., 1st
	T. 9,600	Apr. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI & KOBE		
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LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port-Said	Kamo M.	(FRI., 4th
	T. 15,980	Apr. at noon.
	Iyo Maru	(SAT., 19th
	T.	Apr. at noon.

MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney	Nikko M.	(WED.,
	T. 9,600	23rd Apr.

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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Tenshin Maru	(WED., 9th
	T.	Apr. at noon.
	Toyo Maru	(Middle of
	T.	Apr.
	Rangoon M.	(End on
	T.	Apr.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

DUTCH VESSELS RELEASED.

The Dutch ships which were last year requisitioned by America, and which are now, according to Reuter, to be unconditionally released, aggregate 363,362 tons. They include vessels owned by the Java-China-Japan, the Holland-America Line, Messrs. Wm. Ruys & Co., Messrs. Van Uden Bros., the Triton Co., "Zeeraart" Co., Messrs. Solleveld, Van der Meer & Co., Royal Netherlands Steamboat Co., Netherlands Steamship Co., the Furness Shipping & Agency Co., and the Rotterdam Lloyd.

THE OLYMPIC'S RECORD.

The White Star Line steamship Olympic has just returned to the Red Ensign. Under the White Ensign since April 4, 1917, she has carried troops from the United States and Canada and Chinese Labour Battalions. During the war she travelled 184,000 miles. She had sunk at least one enemy submarine, and possibly two, for when the vessel was placed in dock there were found on the lower part of her hull indentations which led to the belief that a submarine had rammed itself against the ship, and gone down. At any rate, that was the opinion of an expert. Captain Hayes, who has commanded the Olympic during the Government service, had received marked distinction from the Government in the way of honours.

DISTRIBUTION OF STANDARD SHIPS.

When Lord Inchcape and Sir Owen Phillips, M.P., took over the commitments of the Government in standard ship construction, the arrangement provided for the possible acquisition of as many as 137 steamers, of from 7,000 to 11,000 tons gross, actually under construction. Part of the scheme was that the builders who had accepted the original contracts from the Government were given the option of cancelling these contracts at any time up to Feb. 3, and of disposing of the ships under construction to owners by direct negotiation. The extinction of the builders' engagements consequent on this clause, has reduced the number of vessels available for distribution by Lord Inchcape and Sir Owen Phillips under the scheme by 59 steamers to 78.

COMPETITION IN THE EAST.

A correspondent writes to a London paper:—One of the trades in which it will be most difficult for British shipping to recover its old position is the Far Eastern. During the war the field has been left open for the Japanese merchant marine. British ship-owners have done their best to maintain the trade under the difficult circumstances created by the war. In the meantime, Japanese lines have been busy east of the Red Sea. Freight rates soared exceedingly high, and there was every inducement for the Japanese to extend their carrying trade. Moreover, their operations for the most part have lain outside the range of the submarine campaign. The Japanese merchant fleet has shown increased activity in the Pacific, and in the waters of the East. She has made an effort to get into the Indian coasting trade, where, owing to the restricted facilities for transporting goods, recourse has been made to the greater use of smaller sailing vessels. Recently a complaint has come from Rotterdam of Japanese plans for service to the Dutch East Indies. At any rate, Japan has had the tonnage, and the opportunity to improve vastly her maritime services, and she emerges from the war in a much stronger position. British shipping firms, while accepting as inevitable the situation which has resulted in a withdrawal of their ships, are none the less anxious to re-establish their trading operations in the East with the least possible delay, and that, in spite of what they regard as a heavy financial handicap, as Japanese shipping concerns have amassed very large financial reserves. It is hoped that soon a considerable quantity of British shipping will be free to return to the East. Already the release from requisition is looked forward to as offering some prospect of relief to the demand for British tonnage. This is a beginning, and it will gradually increase. But it is not likely until the process of transporting troops and stores home is near completion that there will be a full restoration of British shipping in these trades. That the competition in front of them is severe shipowners acknowledge.

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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Shansi	5th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	6th Apr. at d'light.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	6th Apr. at noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	7th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	8th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	10th Apr. at noon.

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Tijmaroek	Shanghai	1st Apr.	3rd Apr.	Java
Tijpanas	Java	1st Apr.	3rd Apr.	Java
Tijlaliap	Japan	5th Apr.	6th Apr.	Java

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Haitan... A. H. Stewart... FRI... 11th Apr. at 1 p.m.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Fri., 4th Apr. at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Fri., 4th Apr. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 4th Apr. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Suisang	Tues., 8th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 8th Apr. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 8th Apr. at noon.
MANILA	Yucsang	Fri., 11th Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

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GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"MITSUKI MARU" Monday, 7th April.
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore & Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HIMALAYA MARU" 13th April.
BOMBAY AND COLOMBO, Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.
"MITSUKI MARU" Monday, 7th April.
BATAVIA, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUKE LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" 5th April.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KERALA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, M. JI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.
"MANILA MARU" 13th April.
"ARABIA MARU" Thursday, 10th April.
HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"TAITOKU MARU" Friday, 11th April.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 10th April.
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"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 6th April.
JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
"KENKON MARU" 13th April.
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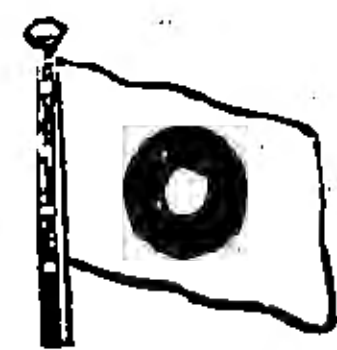
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SAILS FOR

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The S.S. "BENRINNES"

will be despatched as above on or about 3rd April 1919.

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CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 1st 1919 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after April 3rd will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1919

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

THE Steamship

"NANKING"

Having arrived, from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side or Co's lighters into which all the cargo is being landed.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately, and cargo remaining on board or in lighters on and after Tuesday, 1st April 1919, will be landed at consignee's risk and expense. Cargo undelivered on and after Saturday, 5th April 1919 will be subject to rent.

All chafed, broken and damaged packages will be landed into Company's Godown where they will be examined on Saturday, 5th April 1919 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained after the goods have left the ship's side or Company's lighters & Godown.

All claims against the steamer must be presented within 2 weeks of the ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor, Hongkong, 1st February, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

"CLE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, & KOBE.

THE Steamship

"ALVARADO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st April 1919, at 5 P.M. noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 1st April 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"BESSIE DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver B. C. via ports, on March 26th, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Holt's Wharf and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, until Tuesday April 1st, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke, at 10 a.m. Tuesday April 1st, 1919.

Claims will not be admitted unless examined by our Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke, prior to the above date. All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here after which they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

All goods remaining after April 1st, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 31st Mar. to 6th Apr.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon	11:15	5:15	Mon	11:15	5:15
Tue	11:15	5:15	Tue	11:15	5:15
Wed	11:15	5:15	Wed	11:15	5:15
Thur	11:15	5:15	Thur	11:15	5:15
Fri	11:15	5:15	Fri	11:15	5:15
Sat	11:15	5:15	Sat	11:15	5:15
Sun	11:15	5:15	Sun	11:15	5:15

m morning. a afternoon.

NOTICES.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT

CAR REPAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS INCLUDING GENERAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL REPAIRS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

Repainting a Specialty.

Enquiries and Inspection Invited.

MOTOR GARAGE

7 Russell St.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	TYPE	SLIP
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	120'	10'	1st	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	120'	10'	2nd	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100'	120'	10'	3rd	
Patent Slip, No. 4, Kowloon	100'	120'	10'	4th	
Patent Slip, No. 5, Kowloon	100'	120'	10'	5th	
TAIKOKEI					
Commodore Dock	100'	120'	10'	1st	
Harbour Dock	100'	120'	10'	2nd	
Local Dock	100'	120'	10'	3rd	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. K. 55.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

A NEW BRANCH OF

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

WILL BE OPENED AT NOS. 270-274

SHANGHAI STREET, YAUMATI.

DATE OF FORMAL OPENING, 5th APRIL

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED—PATRONAGE WELCOMED.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The S.S. SLAVIC PRINCE is due to arrive here from New York on the 1st April.

The S.S. CELTIC PRINCE is due to arrive here from New York towards the end of April.

The American & Manchuria Line S.S. TUIABOEM left New York for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on the 4th March, and may be expected to arrive at this port on the 20th May.

The P. & O. S.S. TIBODAS left Singapore for this Port on the 24th instant, and is due here on the 1st April, at about noon.

The P. & O. S.S. INNAMONKA left Singapore for this Port on the 27th inst., and is due here on the 4th April, at about noon.

The T. K. K. FEBRIA MARU recently released in war service will leave Nagasaki, March 31st, direct for Hongkong, arriving here April 4th.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Yokohama for Vancouver on the 28th March, and is due at Vancouver on or about the 9th April.

The R.M.S. KEYWEST left Yokohama for Moji on the 1st April and is due at Moji on or about the 3rd April.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Shanghai for Nagasaki on the 31st Mar. and is due at Nagasaki on or about the 2nd April.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.

Gubitt, from Kuala Lumpur, Harapp, Hongkong Club, from Shanghai.

Kaitiusha, from Hanoi, Levaillant, Astor Hotel, from Saigon.

Munro, Steamer Warcharger, from Forbes.

Olivier, from Paris.

O. S. Orrick, from Oakland California.

Pelletier, from Bordeaux.

Peter Meyer, Hongkong Hotel, from Philadelphia.

Shapley, Hongkong Hotel, from Olongapo.

F. GIBSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1919.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Zerooneone, from Osaka.

Wongkeehong, Wangecheong-shing, from Moji.

Tantak, from Shanghai.

Wanshun, from Shanghai.

Cheongyunkai Kwanyee, from Shanghai.

Yingzung, Jervois Street, from Shanghai.

Chanmow, from Shanghai.

Suga, c/o Matsubarakkan Hotel, from Tokyo.

Shinpei Shoku, c/o Taiwan Bank, from Tokyo.

Yakwong, from Amoy.

Yulee, from Shanghai.

S. Hoshino, Inaba Maru, from Tokyo.

Hingkei, from Kobe.

Bowers, St. Georges Hotel, from Yokohama.

Changcheeshi, Lohihopohing, from Shanghai.

T. K. K. FEBRIA MARU, from Nagasaki.

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 27th, 1919.

MOTORISTS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

HON. MR. DAVID LANDALE
INTERVIEWED.

We interviewed the Hon. Mr. David Landale yesterday on motoring in Hongkong. Mr. Landale maintained that the recommendations of the Hongkong Automobile Association to open roads to the Peak and to private residences would help to solve the housing problem. His argument was that the land on each side of the newly-cut roads could be utilised for building sites.

"But don't you want more roads so that you can indulge in more joy rides?" asked our representative.

"New roads will facilitate transport. We could get about more easily and quickly from one place to another."

"The charge made by some against the Hongkong Government is that it has been spending its energies and money on schemes that are not urgent and deferring to the Greek Kalends things that demand immediate consideration," said our representative.

"What do you really mean?"

"For instance, some people say that roads for motorists in the New Territories are not a public necessity, but only for a select few—who have motor cars and who go during the week-end to bask in the air and sunshine of the New Territories," replied the writer.

"In my opinion these roads are an absolute necessity. Besides, the roads are not used by the select few. If you go on a Sunday to the New Territories you will find a good number of non-European. I mean Chinese, motoring. These Chinese go in batches in the car and they enjoy themselves. The roads are for the benefit of the public and not the motorists alone."

"I see that a new road is being cut across Kennedy Road. Do you think it necessary to spend money on that road for motorists?"

"The new road will extend as far as the Racecourse and will be a public boon."

"What control does the Hongkong Automobile Association exercise over its members? Does it see that the members do not drive recklessly about town?"

"We ask our members to drive cautiously."

"What is your attitude in the case where a member is guilty of a serious accident?"

"There are very few street accidents and in almost every case it is the pedestrian's fault."

"Have you any control over the chauffeurs?" asked the writer.

"We are trying to introduce a system of checking and recording. Each chauffeur will have his record, and every accident will be recorded in his book. When he seeks a situation, the employer, if he takes on a chauffeur who has a chequered record, will do so at his risk."

"If every street accident were to militate against a chauffeur getting a new berth, you might soon run short of chauffeurs here."

"I don't think we shall experience any shortage of chauffeurs. A great number will be turned out from the two automobile schools—one which Mr. Macpherson is establishing and the other which is in Shaokwan—will fill any want that may arise in the future."

"Do you think the Police are competent to examine and issue drivers' licences?"

"I think so. Inspector Garrod, I believe, is quite competent for the work."

"Do you expect the number of motor cars and cycles will increase remarkably in the future?"

"I have no doubt about it. As new roads are opened, more persons will take to motoring."

ANTI-ASQUITH PLOT.

PRIVATE CABINET
CORRESPONDENCE.

Quoting the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Weekly Dispatch* recently set out in detail the private correspondence which passed in the opening week of December, 1918, between Mr. Asquith, the Premier, and Mr. Lloyd George, who succeeded him.

The correspondence opened with the memorandum addressed by Mr. Lloyd George to Mr. Asquith on Dec. 1, 1918. The substance of this and of some of the subsequent communications was made known at the time in discussions in the Press and in Parliament. The salient points of the memo, were as follows:—

1. That the War Committee consist of three members—two of whom must be the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary of State for War, who should have in their offices deputies capable of attending to and deciding all departmental business—and a third Minister without portfolio. One of the three to be chairman.

2. That the War Committee shall have full powers, subject to the supreme control of the Prime Minister, to direct all questions connected with the war.

3. The Prime Minister in his discretion to have the power to refer any question to the Cabinet.

On the same day, Mr. Asquith from 10, Downing-street, wrote a letter, marked "Secret" to "My dear Lloyd George," in which he said:

"I have now had time to reflect on our conversation this morning and to study our memorandum."

"Though I do not altogether share your dark estimate and forecast of the situation, actual and prospective, I am in complete agreement that we have reached a critical situation in the war and that our own methods of procedure with the experience which we have gained during the last few months call for reconsideration and revision."

"I now come to your specific proposals. In my opinion whatever changes are made in the composition or functions of the War Committee, the Prime Minister must be its chairman; he cannot be relegated to the position of an arbiter in the background or a referee to the Cabinet."

"I purposely do not in this letter discuss the delicate and difficult question of personnel."

Mr. Asquith added that the Cabinet in all cases would have ultimate authority.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE. The personal note now becomes more intimate and important. On Dec. 4, 1918, Mr. Asquith wrote to Mr. Lloyd George as follows:

"Such productions as the first leading article in to-day's *Times* showing the infinite possibilities for misunderstanding and misrepresentation of such arrangements as were considered yesterday, make me at least doubtful as to advisability."

Unless the impression is at once corrected that I am being relegated to the position of an irresponsible spectator of the war I cannot possibly go on."

The suggested arrangement was to the following effect:

The Prime Minister "to have supreme and effective control of war policy."

The agenda of the War Committee will be submitted to him; its chairman will report to him daily; he can direct it to consider particular topics or proposals; and all its conclusions will be subject to his approval or veto."

He can, of course, at his own discretion, attend the meetings of the Committee."

"Within a few minutes," the narrator says, Mr. Lloyd George

sent the following reply from the War Office to "My dear Prime Minister":

"I have not seen the *Times* article, but I hope you will not attach undue importance to these effusions. I have had these misrepresentations to put up with for months."

Northcliffe frankly wants a smash. Northcliffe would like to make this and any other rearrangement under your Premier's ship impossible. Lord Derby and I attach great importance to your retaining your present position—effectively. I cannot restrain or I fear, influence Northcliffe."

I fully accept, in letter and in spirit, your summary of the suggested arrangement—subject of course to personnel."

MISSING NAME.

Still on Dec. 4 Mr. Asquith replied to Mr. George in a long letter, in the course of which he wrote:

The King gave me to-day authority to ask and to accept the resignations of all my colleagues and to form a new Government on such lines as I should submit to him, and start therefore with a clean slate."

The first question which I have to consider is the constitution of the new War Committee."

After full consideration of the matter in all its aspects I have come decidedly to the conclusion that it is not possible that such a committee could be made workable and effective without the Prime Minister as its chairman."

I am satisfied, on reflection, that any other arrangement such, for instance, as the one indicated to you in my letter of to-day would be found, in experience, impracticable and incompatible, with the retention of the Prime Minister's final and supreme control."

The other question which you have raised relates to the personnel of the Committee. Here again after deliberate consideration I find myself unable to agree with some of your suggestions."

I think we both agree that the First Lord of the Admiralty must of necessity be a member of the Committee. I cannot, as I told you yesterday, be a party to any suggestion that there a word is missing or Balfour should be displaced."

I believe (there again a word is missing) or Balfour to be under existing conditions necessary as head of the Board."

I must add that Sir Edward Carson (for whom personally and in every way I have the greatest regard) is not from the only point of view which is significant to me—the most effective prosecution of the war—the man best qualified among my colleagues present or past to be a member of the War Committee."

But in any reconstruction of the Committee such as I have, and have for some time past had in view, the governing consideration is the special capacity of the men who are to sit on it for the work which it has to do. That is a question, which I must reserve for myself to decide."

"I MADE PROPOSALS."

Mr. Lloyd George on Dec. 5 wrote to Mr. Asquith the longest letter of the series, in which he said:

I received your letter with some surprise."

On Friday I made proposals which involved not merely your retention of the Premiership but the supreme control of the war while the executive functions subject to that supreme control were left to others."

I thought you then received these suggestions favourably. In fact you yourself proposed that I should be chairman of this Executive Committee, although, as you know, I never put forward that demand. On Saturday you wrote me a letter in which you completely went back on that proposition."

You sent for me on Sunday and put before me other proposals: these proposals you embodied in a letter to me written on Monday—"Prime Minister to have supreme and effective control of war policy agenda. Attend meetings of committee."

These proposals safeguarded your position and power as Prime Minister in every particular. Immediately wrote you accepting them "in letter and in spirit." It is true that on Sunday I expressed views as to the constitution of the Committee, but these were for discussion. To-day you have gone back on your own proposals."

THREATENED RESIGNATION.

In the same letter "Mr. Lloyd George proffered his resignation, giving his reasons to the following effect:

As you are aware, on several occasions during the last two years I have deemed it my duty to express profound dissatisfaction with the Government's method of conducting the war."

I have endeavoured repeatedly to warn the Government of the dangers both verbally and in written memorandum and letters, which I crave your leave now to publish if my action is challenged; but I have either failed to secure decisions or I have secured them when it was too late to avert the evils. The latest illustration is our lamentable failure to give timely support to Rumania."

I have more than once asked to be released from my responsibility for a policy with which I was in thorough disagreement, but at your urgent personal request I remained in the Government."

We have thrown away opportunity after opportunity, and I am convinced, after deep and anxious reflection, that it is my duty to leave the Government in order to inform the people of the real condition of affairs and to give them an opportunity before it is too late to save their native land from the disaster which is inevitable if the present methods are longer persisted in. As all delay is fatal in war, I place my office without further parley at your disposal."

Then Mr. Lloyd George expressed his great personal regret, declaring that he felt a strong personal attachment to his chief. "You have always treated me with great courtesy and kindness," he said, "for all that I thank you." He added that in the interest of national unity he proposed to give Mr. Asquith's Government "complete support in a vigorous prosecution of the war."

RESIGNATION AND PUBLICATION.

Marked "Private," Mr. Asquith replied to Mr. Lloyd George on Dec. 5 as follows:

I need not tell you that I have read your letter of to-day with much regret."

I do not comment upon it for the moment except to say that I cannot wholly accept your account of what passed between us in regard to my connection with the War Committee. In particular you have omitted to quote the first and most material part of my letter of yesterday."

In the meantime I feel sure that you will see the obvious necessity in the public interest of not publishing at this moment all part of our correspondence."

To that letter Mr. Lloyd George replied immediately:

I cannot announce my resignation without assigning the reason. Your request that I should not publish the correspondence that led up to and necessitated it places me, therefore, in an embarrassing and unfair position. I must give reasons for the grave step I have taken. If you forbid the publication of the correspondence, do you object to my stating in another form my version

TAIKOO FATALITY.

ENQUIRY BY CORONER.

Mr. G. A. Woodcock, in his capacity as Coroner, this afternoon held an enquiry with the aid of a jury into the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese named Cheng Kong, employed as a paint-scraper at the Taikoo Dock who was killed by a fall into one of the dry docks.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the deceased, while Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared for an Indian watchman at the Yard who was concerned in the case.

In opening the enquiry, the Coroner said it was held to decide whether the deceased met his death through an accident or through being pushed into the dock.

Dr. Edward Bryce, in charge of the Victoria Mortuary, said that on March 28, he conducted a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased. The cause of death was great fracture of the ribs and severe concussion of the brain resulting from a fall.

Mr. Lewis:—There were two possible theories of how the deceased came to his death. One is that in attempting to climb to the side of the dock, he slipped and fell, and the other theory is that he was pushed. The total depth of the dock is 45 ft. If a man were pushed into the dock, the chances are that he would slip down the steps and bounce half-way down to the middle of the dock. If the man had been pushed in I put it to you that his injuries would be more considerable than those described by you?

Witness:—It was surprising that there were no more injuries if he had fallen the whole length of the dock.

Mr. Lewis:—If his fall was not broken in some way, it was surprising to you that the injuries would be more severe? Witness:—The injuries would be more consistent. There were no scratches which would be made by the body falling down the steps of the dock.

The enquiry is proceeding.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING.

The Japanese Government has been giving bounties to shipbuilders in order to encourage the shipbuilding industry, but due to war-time boom, this line of industry in Japan reaped an unprecedented profit, and consequently the bounty on shipbuilding has been suspended since last October. Moreover, the present regulation concerning the shipbuilding bounties will expire at the end of the present year. But the times have changed, and the shipbuilders are already in difficult positions, and many of them are now consulting among themselves to request the Government to revive the bounty system. In 1897 the total bounties given on shipbuilding was only 13,109 yen, but the figures for the year 1917 increased to 5,210,613. Last year they were 52,480,222. The amount of bounty was at from 11 to 21 yen per ton.

of the causes that led to my resigning?

The final letter is from Mr. Asquith to Mr. George announcing his resignation, as follows:

It may make a difference to you (in reply to your last letter) if I tell you at once that I have tendered my resignation to the King."

In any case I should deprecate in the public interest publication in its present form at this moment of your letters to me of this morning."

Of course, I have neither power nor wish to prevent your stating in some other form the causes which have led you to take the step which you have taken."

Maison Lily

Just received an assortment

New Shaw Hats.

Linen, Tique, Plain

and Flowered Veils.

Alexander Building,

Hongkong.

THEATRE ROYAL

A. D. C.

POPULAR MATINEE

AT POPULAR PRICES

Owing to the continued demand for further performances of

"PINKIE & THE FAIRIES"

there will be a

MATINEE

on THURSDAY, 3rd April, at 4.30 p.m.,

which will be positively the Final Performance.

Prices: Dress Circle and Stalls \$2

Pit and Gallery \$1

Children half price.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL

HONGKONG.

A. D. C.

IN THE MUSICAL PLAY

"PINKIE & THE FAIRIES"

FOR GROWN UPS AND CHILDREN

REQUEST MATINEE

TO-DAY (Wednesday), 2nd April, at 4.30 p.m.

Price \$3.

Children half price to Matinee.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the syllabus including courses for MECHANICS and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the moment having means at their disposal for their course.

Works and school-Shaukiwan Office-4 Queen's Road Central

OVERLAND ELGIN DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. HUDSON

A NEW SHIPMENT OF CHANDLER, ELGIN & OVERLAND CARS

IS TO HAND.

PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT

NEW STOCKS OF STERLING TYRES HAVE ARRIVED

NOTICES.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held at the registered office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on Thursday the 10th day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock p.m., when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital be converted by being increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.
 2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of £250 each with the sum of £100 paid up thereon be converted into three shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of £30 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 30,000 shares out of 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society be converted and increased by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
 3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—
- By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article.
- EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE FUNDS.**
- "107 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Society which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds are of any portion of the capital or of the reserve fund or of any other portion or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets."
- By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.
- BONUS MAY BE SET OFF AGAINST CALL.**
- "108 (a). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.
- (2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.
- (3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Article 107 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.
- WARRANT FOR DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN HONGKONG.**
- "108 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting declaring or sanctioning the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine."
- Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.
- Dated the 28th day of March, 1919.
- By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1919, at 5 o'clock p.m., when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Company as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital be converted by being increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £1,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each.
 2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Company of the nominal value of £250 each with the sum of £50 paid up thereon be converted into three shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of £7.50 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 20,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each constituting the capital of the Company be converted and increased by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Company on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
 3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—
- By the insertion after Article No. 106 of the following Article.
- EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE FUNDS.**
- "106 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Company which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 106 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds are of any portion of the capital or of the reserve fund or of any other portion or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, or otherwise in the business of the Company, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets."
- By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 107.
- BONUS MAY BE SET OFF AGAINST CALL.**
- "107 (a). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 18, 19 and 20 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.
- (2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Company for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Company providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.
- (3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Article 106 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.
- WARRANT FOR DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN HONGKONG.**
- "107 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting declaring or sanctioning the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine."
- Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.
- Dated the 28th day of March, 1919.
- By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"SLAVIC PRINCE"

Capt. THOMAS BURCH, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports, and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 4th April 1919 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, a term which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th April 1919 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1919.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"AKI MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 8th April, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents
Hongkong, 1st April, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamers

"PILEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 31st March.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st April will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 21st April, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1919.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

AN INTERESTING FUNCTION.

A pleasant function took place yesterday at the Government House when His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), made the presentation of the motor ambulance, the generous gift of Mr. C. Lauritsen through the Hongkong Automobile Association, to the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Amongst these present were H. E. Major General F. Ventris (R. O. C., China Command), the Hon. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. David Landale, the Hon. Mr. McL. Messer, Colonel Crisp, His Honour Mr. Justice Melbourne, Mr. C. Lauritsen, and others.

A guard of honour, composed of 56 rank and file of the St. John Ambulance Brigade under the command of Mr. E. Ralphs (South China District Superintendent), were drawn up near the steps of Government House, and were inspected by H. E. the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, accompanied by Major-General Ventris and Mr. Ralphs. Those on parade were Divisional Superintendents, Ho Leung, Tanner and Morris and Sgt. Major C. Bond (H. K. D. C.).

The V.A.D. nurses, under Mrs. Hickling acting for Lady May, and Mrs. Ralphs, as adjutant, were lined up on each side of His Excellency.

His Excellency said: "Mr. Ralphs and members of the contingent of the St. John Brigade, I am very pleased to have today to present the various awards that have been earned by the volunteer contingent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade during the past year. In the persons of Sir Henry and Lady May the Brigade has lost its District patron and the nursing division its Commandant. Both Sir Henry and Lady May took the deepest interest in the work, and I am sure their loss is doubly regretted by the members and of the Division. One of the last things the Lady May told me before her departure in December last year was that she hoped the contingent of V. A. D. nurses for Siberia would go and it was most disappointing that the authorities were unable to arrange for this. The Brigade has been able to be of use in sending articles to Siberia, and I was very glad to be able to spare Mr. Ralphs at the urgent request of the authorities in Vladivostok. I am sure it was great satisfaction to the members of the Brigade that General Sir Herbert Powell was able to report very highly on the work that Mr. Ralphs did during the months he was there in augmenting the very important work at Vladivostok and arranging matters prior to the arrival of General Sir Herbert Powell. Apart from that, very satisfactory work has been done during the past year and I would like to congratulate the Brigade on their very smart appearance today on parade. I will now proceed to make the awards."

His Excellency then presented medals and certificates to the recipients. Medals (4th Exam.):—Mrs. Danby, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Mansfield, Miss Wilkinson.

Bars (5th Exam.):—Mrs. Danby, Mrs. Gegg, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Harker, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Ralphs, Miss Wilkinson, Sgt. So Shiu-on, Sgt. Wei Kan, Lee Corp. Sze To Chang.

Medallions (2nd Exam.):—Mrs. Bowley, Mrs. Gegg, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Keigwin, Mrs. Mansfield, Sgt. So Shiu-on, Sgt. Wei Kan, Lee Corp. Sze To Chang, Private Lee Ming-yun, Private Chan Wing-fat, Lee Corp. Lo Kwok-kei.

Certificates (2nd Exam.):—Miss Barretto, Miss Fok Kum Yung, Miss Lai Po Yuk, Miss A. Lopes, Miss D. Lopes, Miss F. Lyen, Miss Poon Sau Han, Miss Shin Tak Hing, Miss To Kwan Fong, Private Wong Chun Fook, Private Chau Woon Man, Private Lee Tsun Hung.

The Hon. Mr. David Landale, the Chairman of the Hongkong Automobile Association, on behalf of the Automobile Association requested His Excellency to be good enough to present the motor ambulance to the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The object of the Automobile Association in giving this was to provide comfort for the injured and he hoped that the ambulance would be prove useful in the work which the Brigade undertook.

His Excellency said: "Mr. Ralphs and members of the Automobile Association, I have great pleasure in making the presentation of this

motor ambulance so kindly offered, on behalf of the Automobile Association to the St. John Ambulance Brigade. I understand that about last September Col. Crisp, Deputy Director of Medical Services in the China Command brought to the notice of the St. John Ambulance Brigade the need which existed for a motor ambulance. Mr. Holyoak, co-Superintendent, brought the matter to the notice of the Automobile Association and it was taken up by this newly formed body with the result that the chassis of the ambulance was presented by Mr. C. Lauritsen, and the body was constructed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company at the request of the Automobile Association. This very generous action on the part of Mr. Lauritsen and the Association will, I am sure, be of the greatest benefit to the community. The method which has up to now been employed for conveying sick and injured persons to hospital has been slow and cumbersome and something better was required. I hope that the motor ambulance which I now present to the Brigade on behalf of the Automobile Association will enable it to transfer the sick to hospital rapidly and efficiently with the means of alleviating pain and suffering. I now formally present the ambulance to the Brigade and I trust it will have a long career of useful work."

Mr. E. Ralphs said: "Your Excellency, as assistant commissioner in charge of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Hongkong it is my privilege to formally receive the Motor Ambulance, which has been so generously presented to the Brigade, and to thank the donors both on behalf of the Brigade and the public. The Ambulance Detachments here constitute only a tiny unit in the Brigade, which now has some sixty thousand members, working in England and in every part of the British Empire. Although small, it strives however to maintain the high standard of efficiency required by the Brigade. Every member before being enrolled as a recruit is obliged to attend a course of lectures in First Aid and pass an examination. Ladies attend in addition a course of lectures in Home Nursing, and pass a further examination before enrolment. Having been then admitted as a member, further courses of lectures have to be attended and further examinations passed each year. Those who cannot keep up to the standard required, drop out of the ranks. We aim always at efficiency rather than numbers."

"The St. John Ambulance Brigade although a part of the British Red Cross Organisation differs from the Red Cross Society, the younger branch of the British Red Cross in England, in that it is always at work and always available for civil duty. The men of the Brigade in this Colony and the members of the Victoria Nursing Division, have similar undertakings such duties here and are frequently called upon. The V.M.C.A. Division has a trained member on duty night and day, and now that the Motor Ambulance is available, assistance can be rapidly rendered at any hour of the night or day. No charge will be made for the use of the ambulance in accident cases, but it is hoped that when the ambulance is used by arrangement to convey private cases from their homes to hospital, some donation however small, may be given to help to defray actual expenses. I should like to say here that no member of the Brigade may under any circumstances whatever receive payment for services rendered; all service is voluntary, there are no rewards and there are no punishments, for those who do not wish to perform the duties required of them are always at liberty to resign. We also record with a certain amount of pride that we are in the unique position of not only not having received any payment but the Red Cross has not received any help whatever from Government; the expense of equipment has been met entirely by Chinese gentlemen, foremost among whom I would mention Mr. Ho Kom Tong, and Mr. H. Kwong, (Hear, hear) while the Divisional Officers and members help constantly with the working expenses. The members are very grateful to the Automobile Association for the ambulance presented to-day and to His Excellency for presiding at the ceremony and we trust that the occasions on which it will be used will be few, but that whenever it is required we shall use it in such a way as to give the maximum of benefit to the sufferer."

After this the gathering inspected the ambulance, which is a heavy one and has accommodation for two stretchers.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL SPORTS.

St. Stephen's College held its annual sports meeting at the Racecourse yesterday under unfavourable conditions arising from the inclemency of the weather. The steady drizzle acted somewhat as a damper on the ardour of the students, but so far from letting it act as a deterrent factor on their keenness, they carried through the whole programme almost without a hitch, and the meeting did not suffer from the want of their support. The usual attendance of parents and friends was considerably affected, but those that braved the weather were well served. Refreshments were attended and a number of suitable selections rendered by the Band of the 18th Infantry helped to enliven the proceedings.

Those members of the Committee who were present included the Rev. W. H. Hewitt (the Warden of the College), Rev. C. B. Shann, Rev. Bro. Alphonsus, and Lieutenants R. L. Stephens, J. P. Jones, and A. Talfourd. Mrs. G. J. Barnett was also present to give away the prizes.

There were 27 events, one of which—an Old Boys' 220 yards race—had to be eliminated owing to the non-attendance of the competitors. "Putting the shot," an open event, proved to be a very popular contest, which drew a good number of contestants. The test consisted of the throwing of a 40 lb. round shot; the greatest possible distance, Hung Hwai-chang came out winner with a good figure to his credit, his attainment being 23ft 6in. The other events were keenly contested, these eventually to come out Champions of their respective events being Tsoi Hak, Hon. Tan Kim San and Lo Sui Cheuk.

At the conclusion of the sports, the Rev. W. H. Hewitt, said that they arranged to have their sports on dry land that day, but it looked very much as if they were having their swimming sports, which they usually held in July. However, they carried through the meeting notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. He asked Mrs. Barnett to be good enough to distribute the prizes, but before doing so, he would like to thank especially on behalf of the students of the College, those officials who had stood out in the rain and managed to put the races through up to time. He referred to the list of subscribers of the prizes, and said there were some omissions due to the late arrival of the prizes. Acknowledgement of these would be made elsewhere. Mrs. Barnett had come down from Canton and she showed her interest in the College in coming there to distribute the prizes. They were very glad to have her among them. He had been asked why the College did not postpone their sports. It was not easy to postpone events which had been arranged sometime in advance. It was generally better to carry out settled affairs, especially as Mrs. Barnett had to come a long way from Canton, and it would be cruel to ask her to go back without distributing the prizes, and to come again some other day. The weather, though bad, had been good enough to enable them to carry through the whole events without much difficulty.

The distribution of the prizes was then proceeded with. They included a big cup on which the names of each year's holder of the Senior Championship was engraved. Mrs. Barnett was presented with a handsome bouquet at the conclusion of the function and was also accorded three lusty cheers.

The results were:—Senior 120 yds: 1 Tsoi Hak Hor; 2 Chiu Hon Chur; 3 Pink Kwok Fat.

Middle 100 yds: 1 Fan Kim San; 2 Chao Kuo Chur; 3 Wu Kar Hok.

Junior 100 yds: 1 Lo Shiu Chuei; 2 Fung Tsau I; 3 Chan Kwan Nin.

Open 100 yds: 1 Tsoi Hak Hor; 2 Chiu Hon Chur; 3 Pink Kwok Fat.

Senior Long Jump: Chiu Hon Chur; 2 Tsoi Hak Hor; 3 Fung Tsau I.

Hung Hwai Ching: Length 17 ft. 10 in.

Middle Long Jump: 1 Tang Kim Tan; 2 Yeung Cho Lun; Yu Cham In, Length 16 ft. 8 in.

Junior Long Jump: 1 Lo Shiu Chuei; 2 Lim Chung Pang; 3 Li Kwok Cheung. Length 12 ft. 2 1/2 in.

Senior 220 yds: 1 Tsoi Hak Hor; 2 Pink Kwok Fat; Chiu Hon Chur.

Middle 220 yds: 1 Tan Kim San; Wan Wai Choy; 3 Chao Kuo Chur. Time 24 1/5 sec.

Junior 200 yds: 1 Lo Shiu Chuei; 2 Fung Tsau I; 3 Chan Kwan Nin. Time 29 1/5.

Senior High Jump: 1 Tsoi Hak Hor; 2 Wong Kap Tang; 3 Pau Him Kwong. Height 4 ft. 11 in.

Middle High Jump: Tan Kim San; 2 Ma Hin Lee, Height 4 ft. 3 1/2 in.

Junior high jump: 1 Fung Tsau I; 2 Lim Chung Pan; 3 Li Kwok Cheung.

Senior 44 yds: 1 Tsoi Hak Hor; 2 Pink Kwok Fat; 3 Chiu Hon Chur 55 1/5 sec.

Middle 300 yds: 1 Tan Kim San; 2 Pau Kwok Kwong; 3 Chao Kuo Chur. Time 39 3/5.

Junior 300 yds: 1 Fung Tsau I; 2 Lo Shiu Chuei; 3 Chan Kwan Nin. Time 49 1/5.

Putting the shot: 1 Chung Jook Ching; 2 Tan Kim S; 3 Chiu Hon Chan and Fan Fan Nam. Length 23ft. 6in.

One mile bicycle race: 1 Lui Chuei; 2 Ma Wai Lum.

Old boys race 230 yds. 1 Kwok Pak Hing; 2 Lin Chan Kin; 3 Cheung Nam Hung. 23 2/5 sec.

One mile handicap—1 Tsoi Hak Hor; 2 Ma Wai Dui; 3 Hsu Han Say. Time 6 minutes 9 sec.

Small boys' mathematic race 100 yds: Fan Cho Sin; 2 Chan Kwan Nin; 3 Do Shiu Chuei.

Senior half mile—1 Tsoi Hak Hor; 2 Chiu Hon Chur; 3 Mak Kwok Ping. Time 2 min. 29 sec.

Senior Hurdle race 120 yards—1 Chiu Hon Chur; 2 Tsoi Hak Hor; 3 Hung Kwei Ching. Time 25 2/5 sec.

Middle hurdle race 120 yards—1 Ma Hin Lee; 2 Yeung Cho Lun; 3 Hsu Han Lay. Time 22 4/5 sec.

Form flag race 100 yards: 1 Class 6 B.

Form tug of war: Class 2 defeated Class 3 B.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

WILD SILK FILATURES AT ANTUNG.

The wild cocoon market of Antung has fallen with the depression of the silk market in Japan. While the quotation in Japan on first class silk is at 670 yen per 100 kins, the tussah silk quotation is 640 yen per 100 kins, making the latter far from negotiable. There are now about 1,500 bales of tussah silk in stock at Antung, but no deal is put through. The filatures are also awkwardly situated, with wild cocoons at almost prohibitive prices. Consequently, they are cutting down the labour gang and also the outputs.

BEHN MEYER AND CO.

When war broke out a large number of rubber-planting companies owning estates in the Dutch East Indies were in the unfortunate position of having their local agency arrangements in the hands of the firm of Behn Meyer and Co. Ltd., which was under German control. The desire of British management to free the companies from this enemy association has in more than one case led to protracted litigation in the Dutch Courts. Thus, the Bantam (Java) Rubber Estates, Ltd. (which was in the above unlucky position) has just received from its solicitor the following report on the legal position:—"With regard to the proceedings which are pending in Java, and which, as you know, were instituted in 1914 for the purpose of determining the question whether the company were right in their contention that Behn Meyer and Co. Ltd. had ceased to be agents of this company, I am sorry to say that the Dutch Courts appear to be even less expeditious in dealing with proceedings there than the English Courts are. No decision has yet been arrived at, but this would appear to be more on account of the delaying tactics which the defendants have pursued than to any want of persistence on the Company's advisers there. At any rate, the Board have done all they could to urge on the proceedings, and we can only hope that the matter will be dealt with within fairly reasonable time from now."

(D. E. I. Archipelago Review)

BENGAL AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

Calcutta February 25.—At the annual meeting of the Automobile Association of Bengal held today, the Hon. Mr. Stevenson Moore was elected President for the next year. The Association was moving for the reduction in the price of petrol, which was raised only to keep down consumption during the war and for the standardising of motor spirits. The report, which was adopted, showed there were about four thousand cars running in Calcutta, and very soon there would be a tremendous increase not confined to Calcutta, but which would spread through all provinces.

NOTICE

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF
TYPING MACHINES IN STOCK AND
WILL REPAIR YOURS IN THE MOST
EFFICIENT MANNER.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO
SUPPLY TYPING MACHINES AND
REPAIRS. SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR
CARBON PAPER, ETC.

CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA.

NOTICE.—Under instructions
from the Court of Directors,
I have to-day assumed charge of
this Branch.

J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1919.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

TT	3/3	3/16
Demand	3/3	3/16
30 d/s	3/3	3/16
60 d/s	3/3	3/16
4 m/s	3/3	3/16
TT Shanghai	Nom.	
TT Singapore	139 1/2	
TT Japan	150	
TT India	Nom.	
Demand, India	Nom.	
TT San Francisco	75 1/2	
co & New York	189 1/2	
TT Java	189 1/2	
TT Manila	Nom.	
TT France	4 1/2	
Demand, Paris	4 1/2	

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/4 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/4 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/4 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and	3/4 1/2
Malbourne	3/4 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	77 1/2
co & New York	189 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4 1/2
6 m/s. France	4 1/2
Demand, Germany	75 1/2
Demand, New York	75 1/2
TT Bombay	Nom.
TT Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	156 1/2
Demand, Manila	139 1/2
Demand, Singapore	139 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	47 1/2
On Bangkok	65 Nom.
Sovereign	43 3/4
Gold silver per oz	49 9/16
Bar Silver, per oz	49 9/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

H'kong 50 cts sub.	\$2% dis.
" 10 "	\$1% dis.
" 5 "	\$4% dis.
Canton	5% dis.

ZEEBRUGGE MEMORIAL SITE.

The site of the proposed Zeebrugge memorial to commemorate the British naval exploit on April 23 last, has now been selected. Recently Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes visited Zeebrugge harbour, accompanied by Sir George Frampton, R.A., the famous sculptor, Mr. Ernest Newton, A.R.A., ex-president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Mr. Algernon Maudslay, hon. secretary of the Anglo-Belgian Union. It has been decided to erect the memorial at the western entrance of the Bruges Canal—within a few yards of the blockships, Intrepid and Iphigenia, which now block the entrance to the canal.

NOTICE

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

on

THURSDAY, 3rd April.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

D. M. GOODALL,
Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN
SERVICES, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—Owing to Military
Requisition, the Company
regretfully announce the necessary
cancellation of passage
bookings made for the following
sailings:

"MONTEAGLE" 5th April
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" 14th May
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 14th May
"EMPEROR OF ASIA" 29th May

Refund in full of all passage
money paid will be made on
application to

P. D. SUTHERLAND

General Agent, Passenger Dept.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD

TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS.

1.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 mins
8.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	10 mins
9.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.	15 mins
10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	15 mins
11.00 a.m.	to 11.45 a.m.	10 mins
11.45 a.m.	to 1.15 p.m.	10 mins
1.15 p.m.	to 1.45 p.m.	15 mins
1.45 p.m.	to 2.15 p.m.	15 mins
2.15 p.m.	to 2.45 p.m.	15 mins
2.45 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	10 mins
3.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	15 mins
8.00 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	10 mins

NIGHT CARS.
5.50 p.m.-9.00 p.m. 9.20 p.m.-9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 mins to 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.
12.00 midnight.
17.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.		
8.00 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 mins
10.30 a.m.	to 11.15 a.m.	10 mins
11.15 a.m.	to 12.00 noon	15 mins
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	15 mins
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.	15 mins
2.00 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	15 mins
3.00 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.	10 mins
4.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	15 mins
5.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	15 mins
8.00 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	10 mins

